



VOL. VI, NO. 24.

GREENSBORO, N. C., JUNE 15, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 27.]

From the South Carolinian.
The Old North State.
(With a note on the 20th May, 1861, the day of her Secession.)
She comes! how could she stay away,
On this her twentieth of May?
On this her Independence day,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!
To-day, with us, she joined her fate,
The worthy of this glorious date:
She comes! how could she longer wait?
The Old North State!
The Old North State!
Her wrongs were great, her wounds were deep,
A while, she seem'd, but seem'd to sleep;
She's wide awake, awake she'll keep,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!
Quick as she knew despotic hate
Our Southern soil would desolate,
Her pen-up eye burst bar and gate,
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!
The despot's heel she has removed,
Already from her land beloved,
Her Revolution blood she's proved,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!
And glorious things shall come to pass,
For this, as of that early date,
For now, as then, she's good and great,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!
Her form as Homer's Nest is still;
The tocsin Mecklenburg has heard,
Old Rip has buckled on the sword;
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!
The foe that they would subjugate,
Must first blot out this day and date,
And then, they sons annihilate,
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!

Fight near Newport News

THE ENEMY ROUTED!
The North Carolinians take the Lead!
500 of the Enemy Killed!
OUR LOSS ONLY FIVE KILLED!
Lieutenant Gregory takes an Abolitionist Prisoner.

From our daily papers we glean the following news.
On Saturday, the 8th, the Confederate forces, under Col. MAGRUDER, were stationed at Bethel Church, on the line between Elizabeth City and York counties. They consisted of not more than 1,500 or 2,000 men. This place is six miles from Newport News, sixteen from Yorktown, and eight from Hampton.
On Saturday afternoon, Captain McDowell's company from Asheville, North Carolina, one hundred strong, were out on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieutenant Gregory and ten men some distance in advance. Coming within a mile and three-quarters of Hampton, they encountered 200 of the enemy on a similar excursion, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieut. G. and his guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally, a large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieut. Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! I belong to the Second New York Regiment!" whereupon Lieut. G. placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head and exclaimed, "Drop your musket, or I'll blow your brains out! You are my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his men to fire.
The order was obeyed by Lieutenant Gregory's Guard; and twenty-five of Capt. McDowell's command, some eighty steps in the rear, also fired. The Yankees returned the fire, but none of our men were injured. From twelve to fifteen of the Yankees were killed and wounded by this discharge, and Lieutenant Gregory secured

the prisoner. Capt. McDowell, observing the retreat of the Northern party, thought it prudent to withdraw his command, as a large body of Federal troops were within half a mile, and our little handful would have fallen an easy prey.
Richmond, June 11.
There was an engagement yesterday at Bethel Church, between New Ports News and Yorktown.
Twelve hundred Confederate troops, under Col. J. B. Magruder, entrenched on the high grounds around the Church, were assailed by three thousand of the enemy, whom they repulsed three times with heavy loss on the enemy's side. Our loss was trifling.
The Confederate troops engaged in the battle, were the first North Carolina Regiment, the Hampton (Va.) battalion, and one company of Richmond Howitzers.
It is believed that the whole of the first North Carolina regiment of volunteers were engaged in the battle. The official report has not yet been received.
One report says that three hundred of the enemy were killed, and one of their Colonels. Our loss is stated to be five killed. The battle lasted several hours.
The enemy had several pieces of artillery. Our troops had but six cannon.
The Northern soldiers fired very badly. Our force was probably 2,000.
Col. George Duryea, the former commander of the New York 7th Regiment, was killed at the Bethel Church engagement. He was in command of 1200 New York Zouaves. He was rallying his men, who were running in all directions, when he was killed by a North Carolinian.
Three thousand of the Abolitionists marched against near two thousand of our men, and we have completely cut them to pieces. We have lost but one man killed, and two wounded—all three from North Carolina. The ground is completely strewn with the dead Yankees.
The First North Carolina Regiment, under Col. Hill, bore the heat of the battle, and the Virginians heap unbounded praise upon them.

Gen. Beauregard's Proclamation.
Gen. Beauregard has issued the following proclamation to the people of the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William:
A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is "Beauty and Bony." All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.
In the name therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of the civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or to the officers under my command.
I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.
[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Brig. Gen'l Comd'g
Official: THOMAS JORDAN,
Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

North Carolina State Convention.
The proceedings of this body drag heavily along, slow progress being made in the transaction of business. *Gos* is a plentiful commodity in this blatant age, among the old fogies as well as Young America. It is believed, however, that it is pretty well expended now, and business will henceforth be comparatively promptly dispatched.
The Committee on the Stay Law have reported that they were unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the constitutionality of the law, and they were therefore discharged from its further consideration.
Considerable discussion has been indulged in about the election of delegates or representatives to the Congress of the Confederate States. Some propose the election of five delegates by the Convention; others the election of ten (the number of representatives and senators to which the State was entitled in the old Government,) by the Convention; and others again the election of ten by the people.
Protracted discussions have occupied largely the time of the Convention, on the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America—the main point of difference being as to its adoption by North Carolina, until provision is distinctly made in the instrument for the recognition of this State as one of the Confederate States, thereby entitling North Carolina to a voice in the election of the permanent President and Vice President of the new Government. As we understand it, Gov. Graham and others contend, that as the Constitution now stands, if adopted by this State now, we are not guaranteed a participation in the election.—They therefore propose deferring its adoption until the Congress meets next month, when this amendment can be made, and then at an adjourned session, in August or September next, this Convention can adopt the constitution, and as the Permanent Constitution does not go into effect until February next, there is no necessity for hurrying its adoption by this Convention.
On the other hand, as we understand it, Judge Ruffin, Judge Badger, and others, argue that inasmuch as provision is made in the Provisional Constitution for the admission of North Carolina and other States, on the compliance with certain stipulations, that thereby, those States having complied with the stipulations named, become at once *de facto* members of the Government and are entitled to all the privileges of the original seven States—a voice in the election of Permanent President and Vice President, as well as other matters. And further, that it is very necessary that the Permanent Constitution should be adopted by this State at once, so that the Confederate States may be regarded by Europe and the world as a permanent, established government.
The vote was taken on Thursday last, and the Permanent Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote. The proposition to refer it to the people was lost—for reference 36, against it 76.
A large number of propositions have been submitted which have been referred to appropriate Committees. We deem it unnecessary to mention them in detail until the Committees shall report upon them. An important one among them, however, is, to make the sessions and elections of members to the Legislature annual, instead of biennial, as now, and to limit the sessions to a certain number of days. And another, the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor.
We have heard many express the opinion that before the Convention takes a recess to August next, (which will probably be in a week from the date of this paper,) that the *Ad Valorem* amendment to the Constitution will be adopted, and that a revival of the Military system will be made so as to have a Secretary of War to take the whole matter in hand, instead of the present Military Board. [We very much doubt the success of the latter proposition.] It is believed by many that the election of Magistrates by the people will be another change made, as it is thought that there should be a Magistrate in each district, to keep a record of his proceedings, have fees, hold sale and judgement days; and no man to be taken out of his district in trial of warrants; then there will be no snap judgments and executions.—Age.

Lost Literature.
In these days of cheap printing and toleration, book-burning is looked upon as a purile folly—upon a par with the Irish method of spilling a banker by burning his notes. Still, literature has suffered losses. As Wat Tyler's vicious rabble made firebrands of the ancient records of London, so mad mobs destroyed invaluable treasures when they set fire to Lord Mansfield's and Dr. Priestley's houses. The Vandal Missena, in retreating from the lines of Torres Vedras, wantonly destroyed the church and convent of Alcobaca, rich with the national literature of Portugal. Valuable works have fallen victims to ignorance and avarice. The niece of Peirece, "the Attorney-General of the republic of letters," refused to allow the letters addressed to him by the most eminent scholars of the age to be published, because she found them useful for fuel.
Mr. Watburton's servant used up a collection of old plays many of which were unique specimens of Elizabethan dramatists, for the bottoms of oarts and lighting the fire, for which ignoble purpose the records of the hospital of St. Cross were applied by its ignorant house keeper; and Bishop Cowper's wife, disgusted with his studious habits, destroyed in a few moments the result of eight years' labor. Sometimes authors have been stoic enough to commit literary suicide. Colardeau, when dying, dragged himself to the fire, and sacrificed his translation of Tasso; Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have destroyed the concluding volumes of his History of the World; James Montgomery burned a novel, the composition of which had lightened the hours of his imprisonment; Moore put Byron's diary in the fire; D'Ossay did the same office for his own, which must have been worth reading; and Colonel Stewart, son of Dugald Stewart, not only destroyed his own manuscripts, which he calculated had cost him thirteen years of his life, but what was of considerably more consequence, burned his father's incomplete Philosophy of a Man as a Member of a Political Association, his Edinburgh Lectures on Political Economy, and a continuation of his Encyclopedia Britannica Dissertation, unimpaired of Milton's aphorism, that "he who destroys a good book kills reason itself."—Chambers' Journal.

Vampires.
The French journals are quite alive with the news of a recent discovery of vampires—three specimens of this terrible animal having been brought home by a vessel from the Island of France. They were caught by several of the crew who were on shore, straying through a dense forest. Supposing at first that they heard distant thunder, they were not surprised to see the air suddenly darken, and in a moment, innumerable flocks of these *mus-e bats* settled on the trees around. Not at all alarmed at the approach of men, they suffered themselves to be knocked down with stick, and so the specimens were secured.
As it is known in those latitudes, the habit of the creature is to watch for human beings asleep, softly approach and fan them with their wings, till the slumber is profound. They then puncture the skin with imperceptible delicacy and suck the blood till life is extinct.
The superstition is that the vampires are persons who return to life, after death, and prey upon their friends. In Goethe's poem of the "Bride of Cornith," the dead bride of a young man visits him at night and withers him by her embrace. In Crete they are called *Lutakanas*, and are firmly believed in. About a century ago, there prevailed in Hungary a general belief in vampirism, and the tales are recorded on the attestations of the pastors and most credible persons of villages and towns. It was stated that if the dead body of a suspected vampire was disinterred, he was found to be of a hale and florid complexion; his hair, beard, and nails grown; his mouth hands etc., stained with fresh blood; his eyes open and brilliant. His ravages were stopped by driving a stake through the middle of the corps.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—It is estimated that the force of Federal troops now in service at the different points, which may be considered seats of war, amounts to about 95,000, and this does not include the men in the various camps, whose location is not yet decided upon.—This force is stationed and commanded as follows:

Location.	Commander.	No. of men.
South side of Potomac.	Brig. Gen. McDowell.	21,000
Washington, &c.	Brig. Gen. Mansfield.	22,000
Fortress Monroe.	Maj. Gen. Butler.	9,000
Penn'a West.	Maj. Gen. Keim.	16,000
Cincinnati & West Va.	Maj. Gen. McClelland.	12,000
Cairo and vicinity.	Brig. Gen. Prentiss.	6,000
Baltimore, &c.	Brig. Gen. Cadwallader.	5,000
Philadelphia, &c.	Maj. Gen. Patterson.	3,000
Total.		95,000

The South has equally as large a number in the field.
Lincoln has issued an order to suspend the *States and Union*, a Southern paper published at Washington, unless it will favor his Administration. The editor concluded to suspend.

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday, June 15, 1861.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and, unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. None but direct advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines, one insertion	\$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One quarter column continuously	3 00
One half column continuously	5 00
One column continuously	8 00
Two squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	4 00
One square one month	6 00
One square one month	10 00
One square one month	15 00
One square one year	35 00
One quarter column one year	50 00
One half column one year	80 00
One column one year	120 00

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

TIMES OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.,
May 28th, 1861.

The Co Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Cole & James W. Albright, under the name and style of COLE & ALBRIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts, notes, or claims, of every kind or description, either against or due the above-named firm will be transferred to Jas. W. Albright—who will continue the Printing business and fulfill all contracts entered into by the said firm.

Given under our hands and seals, the day above written.

C. C. COLE,
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

On Thursday afternoon the Convention of this State adopted, by a unanimous vote, the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Save Your Seed.

Planters and gardeners must not rely as heretofore on getting their garden seeds from the Northern States. We advise them to be careful in raising a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon be ripe. Plant a late crop of Irish potatoes; they will make seed potatoes, if nothing more. Look to your interest in time.

Fasting and Prayer.

On Thursday last, the day set apart by President Davis, for fasting and prayer was more generally observed in this place than any similar day we have ever witnessed. Services were held in the M. E. Church in the morning and at the Presbyterian Church at night.

How RECRUITS ARE RAISED IN BOSTON.

In the Superior Court at Boston, Thos. Thornton and Chas. Crittenden, convicted of house breaking, were placed on probation, conditional upon their enlisting to fight the South.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The Literary Board has published a list of the amounts to be distributed this Spring to the several counties. It is but half the usual amount.

Capt. Derby, of the U. S. Army, widely known as the facetious "John Phoenix," has died recently. He was a true humorist.

ARKANSAS LEAD.—The Vicksburg Whig says: We have seen as fine and rich lead ore from the State of Arkansas as was ever produced in Illinois. If we need the article it can be had there.

A volunteer was horsewhipped in Philadelphia on Monday, by his wife, because he had enlisted without her consent.

Death of Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas.

This well known statesman died in Chicago on Monday last. His wife, wife's father and mother, and his own personal relatives, including Dr. Miller, of Washington city were present with him during his last moments. The remains were to be brought to Washington for interment. Senator Cameron has published an official obituary notice, speaking of him as a patriot, above all party considerations.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—This is good advice, and there never was a time when it is a more solemn duty. When the small debts are paid there is a general confidence among our home people, and the wheels of trade move on regularly and easily. Besides, it is the small debts which control all the big ones, and which most materially affect trade. None are paying to our enemies, but all should make a special effort to pay their small debts to their friends, if for no other reason than that it diffuses good spirits, gives confidence and greases the wheels of trade, all of which are necessary and indispensable at the present time. Let all pay up, and all will feel better and thus promote the common weal. Pay up but especially pay all small debts.

POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The New York Herald, of Monday last, exhibits much excitement over the debate in the British House of Lords on the 16th ult. It looks upon the language used on the occasion as of "the gravest importance, and of a far more aggressive nature towards the United States, than had been previously reported by telegraph." The Herald urges the necessity of immediate protection of the American coast by calling home all the government vessels from abroad.

SIGNS OF DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Day Book says: in every direction "this house to let," or "store for rent," "this property for sale," "selling off at less than cost," "assignee's sale," &c. &c., stare you in the face, flanked by hosts of less important but similar announcements. Nor are these offers confined to old or inferior buildings, but hang, like placards or an effigy, over the door-post of some of the newest and most elegant structures on our proudest avenue. From the Astor House to the corner of Fourteenth street you may this morning count 189 of these commercial epitaphs, and if you slip quickly into many a handsome establishment where plate glass vies with gilding for the adornment of happier days, you may be told, in a whisper, that business is dead and the place will soon close.

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

Before its adjournment the Legislature of Missouri passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution directing the Governor to demand of the abolition Government the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to the State, lately taken from the military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of the State troops.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Most of our readers are aware that this magazine has been suspended. It is a loss. The Fayetteville Observer alludes to the special loss, on account of the suspension of Gov. Swain's excellent historical sketches. We hope the Governor will not be tardy in making use of the columns of other presses of the State.

ATTENTION, YOUNG VOLUNTEERS.

An old honest farmer in the upper part of the State of Georgia, when making a speech to some volunteers the other day, remarked that he had two daughters at home, and that no young men could wed them except they volunteered and fight for their country if necessary. His reason was this: That all young men who could volunteer, and don't do it, are cowards, and have no respect for their country or for women and children. He thinks they are altogether unsafe, and unworthy of a wife and family.

One Dollar in advance will pay for the Southern Christian Advocate to 1st January 1862. The opportunity is a good one, for those who want to make trial of a paper.

MR. CARLISLE TO BE ARRESTED.—Gov. Letcher has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Carlisle.

Going to the War.

About two thousand troops from South Carolina and Georgia passed through this place last week for the seat of war—mostly from South Carolina. They were a hardy looking set of men and will play havoc with the Lincolnites as soon as opportunity offers. Many of them have been in the service at Charleston and Fort Pickens. Several thousand have passed into Virginia by way of Wilmington; and others are preparing to start. Several hundred State troops also went down—making it the heaviest shipment of soldiers for any one week since the war.

Western Virginia for Secession.

In the Trans-Alleghany region of the State, (says the Petersburg Express,) where all opposition to the Secession Ordinance was made, 23,015 votes were given in its favor, to 17,695 against it—showing that Secession triumphed even there by 5,410. Out of the sixty-one counties in Trans-Alleghany, thirty-nine voted in favor and twenty-two against the Ordinance. The majorities given by Northwestern counties (in the Valley) for Secession being 2,800, it thus appears that Western Virginia did vote for the Ordinance by at least 3,000 majority.

Companies in Raleigh and Immediate Vicinity.

On Monday last the following companies were in the Camp of Instruction and at the different encampments in the immediate vicinity of Raleigh:

Haywood Rangers, Captain R. G. A. Love.
Jackson Rangers, Captain A. W. Coleman.
Polk County Volunteers, Captain C. Camp.
Madison Light Infantry, Captain John Peak.
Buncombe Sharpe Shooters, Capt. P. H. Thrash.
Henderson Guards, Captain W. M. Shipp.
Jefferson Davis Macon County Guards, Captain T. M. Angel.
Black Mountain Boys, Captain J. S. McElroy.
Rutherford Riflemen, Captain H. D. Lee.
Rough and Ready Boys, Captain Will. F. Jones.
Guilford Men, Captain C. C. Cole.
Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Captain G. W. Hammond.
Kings Mountain Greys, Captain B. F. Briggs.
Caswell Rifles, Captain E. M. Scott.
Rutherford Volunteers, Captain C. T. N. Davis.
Burke Tigers, Captain E. J. Kirksey.
Large numbers of other troops are on their way.

A PEACE PARTY AT THE NORTH.

In the State of New York there are fifty papers opposed to Lincoln's army invading the South. In Ohio there are now fourteen papers which, in despite of mob law and threats of violence, have come out in opposition to Lincoln's war policy. And the time will come, observes the Circleville (Ohio) Watchman, "when there will be more. And the time will come when we shall hear those who have hurraed loudest for civil war declare that they always opposed it."

PASSPORTS.

The Richmond Whig says, we learn that after the 5th inst., no passports will be issued to any person desiring to leave the State. And no one will be allowed to come into the State unless he can present reasons of peculiar force for obtaining this privilege. That's right.

The New York Post says there has been a remarkable decrease of crime in that city since the war commenced.

No one will be surprised at this, since most of the thieves, pickpockets, loafers and scoundrels generally of that city have gone to "maintain the honor of the flag."

The Vigilance Committee of Asheville, N. C., have notified the Postmaster at that place not to deliver any more copies of the Knoxville Whig from the Post Office, but to return them to the publisher. The Whig is considered an incendiary publication.

The total population of North Carolina, according to the census of 1861, is 982,667, of which 661,585 are whites, and 321,084 slaves. In 1850, the population was 769,099—580,491 whites and 288,608 slaves.

Ministers Corwin's Reception in Mexico.

The Trait d'Union Mexican journal (semi-official,) publishes an important article in reference to the arrival of the Abolition Minister. After announcing his arrival the Trait d'Union goes on to say:

"In what capacity does this representative, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, come here? Evidently in the capacity of Minister of the United States—that is to say, of the Confederacy, such as it was before the separation of the States of the South. Can he, ought he to be received in that capacity? This is the first question to be solved."

"We must be very careful on that point. The first step on such grounds may be very dangerous. Mr. Corwin would not be simply recognized as the representative of only the States of the North; and the Mexican Government cannot recognize him as representing the States of the South."

"If Mr. Lincoln's envoy limits his pretensions to be only the representative of the North he strikes a blow at the dignity of his own Government, and admits, thereby, that the Administration, whose commission he holds is making, in this movement, an unjust and unlawful war on the South—and that is not possible for him to do."

"If Mexico should receive him as representing at once, the States of the North and of the South, it would thereby discredit the legitimate authority of the Confederate States and of the Government at Montgomery—and this is not more possible for them."

"Mr. Corwin comes, as is said, to conclude a treaty. That question may be handled later. The question for the present is, that of his reception; and frankly, the case seems to us a very embarrassing one. Perhaps it will be submitted to Congress. We shall see how they will get rid of it. It must not be forgotten that the Republican party—the same which Mr. Corwin represents—refused to ratify the treaty of McLane, which was so favorable at the time to the Liberal cause, on the main ground that the treaty had been made by a government whose authority did not extend over the whole nation.—This argument may now be returned against the Republicans; for the authority of Mr. Lincoln is certainly very far from reaching over the whole of the country which once formed the confederation of the United States."

"This reasoning is strengthened by other considerations not less potent. The necessity which Mexico has for living on good terms with the Confederate States, its neighbor; the danger to its frontier, of making for itself so formidable an enemy; its need of commercial relations with the Confederate States, and many other irresistible reasons, upon which we shall take more than one occasion to dictate."

TO DESTROY ANTS.—A strong solution of the chloride of lime, sprinkled about places where they frequent, we have found an effectual remedy for both the red and black ant. As an experiment, I sprinkled some of this solution on an ant hill, long inhabited by black ants, and in a few days I found that the whole colony had left for parts unknown. Cockroaches, as well as ants, also are driven away by strewing elderberry leaves, or slices or rind of pineapple on the shelves and places frequented by these troublesome insects.

WHAT A RATION IS.—Twenty ounces fresh and salt beef, or 12 ounces pork, 18 ounces soft bread or flour, or 12 ounces pork, 18 ounces soft bread or flour, or 12 ounces hard bread; 2½ ounces beans, or 13-5 ounces rice; 15-6 ounces sugar; 1 ounce coffee, ground; ¼ gill vinegar; ¼ ounce candles; ¾ ounce soap; ¼ ounce of salt. This answers for the subsistence of each soldier during the day, and rightly managed is a plenty; with a prudent cook the scraps can be made up into mixed dishes and nothing will be lost.

KISSING SPECULATION.—A new attraction, it is said, has been introduced into the New York fairs. A parcel of handsome girls allow the gentlemen to kiss them for 12½ cents a kiss. One girl made \$62 in one evening. One man took \$11 worth.

Gen. Scott has no doubt he will possess Richmond within thirty days.

"COSTAR'S" Vermin Exterminators.

THE
"ONLY INVARIABLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
Vermis.

These preparations (and for all others) are
"Free from Poisons."
Not dangerous to the human family.
Rats come out of their holes to die.

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

Sold by—the City Post Office.

Sold by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Sold by—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Sold by—the City Hotels—Artists—St. Nicholas, &c.

Sold by—the Reading Houses, &c., &c.

Sold by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

W. W. See what the People, Press and Dealers say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually annoyed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

JOHN R. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm Street.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Loud County by vermin, than would pay for tax of the Rat and Insect Killers.—Lynchburg, (Wm.) Herald.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a desired success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "rattled and" that night was a caution to shippers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—Mt. Pleasant, Va.

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a sure shot every time, have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEOFFREY ROSS, Druggist, Charleston, S. C.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations, rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately. LEONARD & STANLEY, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy—Bed Bugs.

To Destroy—Moles, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy—Mosquitoes.

To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowl.

To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50, and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Pails.
\$2 and \$5 Sizes for Plantations.
Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

W. W. Sold Everywhere—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities,
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All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

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FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses.

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

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SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Trusses Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Manufactured Tobacco, SNUFF and Ci-

gars, Grass and Garden seeds,

East and West Market Streets,

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers

generally, in City and Country.

W. W. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.

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HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—

[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New

York.

THE MASELLAISE HYMN.

Ye sons of Freedom wake to glory,
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandfathers hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!

One Liberty! can men resign these,
One having felt the glorious flame?
Can tyrants' bolts or bars confine these?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame!

For The Times.
On the Cars.

JUNE 6th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Sir—The Seventh Regiment, S. C. V. feel much indebted to the citizens of the Old North State for continued favors during their route to the seat of War, and especially to Mrs. Dr. John Melane and the fair daughters of Greensboro, for enlivening the spirits of our corps by bouquets, refreshments and last, though by no means least, by their own presence.

Allow us to mention particularly though it may appear invidious to make a distinction, Miss Eliza G. Cummings, who, though not ashamed to give her name, displayed all that maiden modesty of a true daughter of Carolina, by her kind wishes for our present career and her religious hopes for our future life. May her payers be answered, and may we flatter ourselves, that attendant circumstances are propitious, for God knows our cause is just and

Oh, if there be on this earthly sphere,
A beam, an offering heaven holds dear,
The last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that breaks and bleeds in her cause.

The smiles of the fair sex are always appreciated, and when can they be more valued than under our present circumstances. The State should be proud of her fair ones. North Carolina should be proud of such a town as Greensboro and Greensboro should be proud of her daughters; no less for their goodness than for their beauty.

All hail to the young lady, who, though unable to be a soldier herself, said she could at any rate be a soldier's wife. In haste.

Lieut. S. C. B. S. C. V.

The K. G. C.'s—Their objects etc.

George Bickley, "K. G. C., President American Legion," has addressed, through the Louisville Courier of Thursday, an open letter to the Kentucky Legislature, in response to the resolutions passed by that body appointing a committee to inquire into the existence in that State, and the plans and purposes of the secret organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Knight Bickley declares that the Legislature had instituted a legal crusade against the "institution" of which he was the head, but that in order to avoid time, trouble and expense to the State, he had forwarded to the Governor a complete set of the degree works of the Order, retaining only the unwritten portion of the same. The thoughtful Bickley then embodies in his open letter "for the information of the people," the obligations of the first and second degrees.

It appears from these that candidates for Knighthood swear, "before God and these witnesses," allegiance to the Golden Circle and its laws, and to the laws of the United States and of this State, provided the same are consistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. They also swear, upon their individual honors "as a man and a gentleman, so help me God," to constantly oppose the admission of any negro, Abolitionist, confirmed drunkard, convict, felon, or low and vicious character to membership.

For the special "further information" of Mr. Wolfe, who moved the resolution in the House, Knight Bickley adds:—"That the K. G. C., have been the subject of higher legislation than the Legislature of Kentucky, and that they have been defended by abler men than himself."

The object of the organization is "with all due haste," thus confidently summed up by President Bickley:

"There are now nearly eight thousand

in the State distributed through every county, and the organization is growing daily in favor and importance; and the work will be pushed with the utmost vigor until the tri-colored flag of the Confederate floats in triumph from the dome of the Capitol at Frankfort, and if, perchance, Kentucky should be tied to a Northern Confederacy, cursed and blighted with the fanaticism of Abolitionism, the organization will invite and carry from the State ten thousand families of Kentucky's best citizens, and plant them on the broad and fertile prairies of the noble State of Texas, where the K. G. C., in that State, will meet them with open arms and warm hearts and welcome them to a State where every man's constitutional rights are respected."

China Cotton.

The Rev. Mr. Cabaniss, a returned Missionary from China, and who visited our city some months since, in a recent lecture in Charleston, went into a particular description of the Cotton culture, and proved conclusively that the Chinese population is so dense where land is sufficiently rich to produce Cotton, they can scarcely spare enough to cultivate Cotton for home consumption. Nearly all the land must be cultivated in grain for the sustenance of man. He gave it as a fact to all intelligent residents in China, that all the English Cotton Factors would have to close their doors if left dependent on China for the raw material.—*Portsmouth Transcript.*

"Newports News."

This is the northern point of land at the mouth of James River, and is about four miles from the town of Hampton. According to tradition, its name had its origin in these circumstances. Soon after Jamestown was settled, sickness and the ravages of the Indians induced the colonists to abandon the settlement, and to this end they embarked in a ship commanded by Capt. Newport, and had reached the point at the mouth of the River, when a vessel from "home" made a signal to Newport's ship that there was news and relief at hand.—This intelligence induced Newport to put back to Jamestown, and the point from which the signal of news and glad tidings was first seen, was called "Newports News."—*Raleigh Register.*

Spiking Negroes.

The New York Tribune has an article recommending that the slaves taken by the abolition soldiers from their masters should be put to hard work in making batteries, and then makes this mysterious proposition:

"Then, too, if the exigencies of the campaign require so summary a proceeding, these contraband bipeds might be destroyed—as property. For example, when cannons are about to be abandoned to the enemy, a prudent General causes them to be spiked—and so thoroughly spiked as to be forever worthless, as cannon to the foe. So, as negroes who had served in the Union camp, if our army were compelled to let them fall into the enemy's hands, they must first spike them, as property, so that they would be good for nothing to the foe; and, to make thorough work of it, the negroes must be instructed to tell the rebels, who might try to use them, that they were spiked."

Spiking negroes as they spike cannon! What does the wretch mean? Does he propose to cut off the hands and feet, to maim and mutilate the slaves when they can no longer make use of them? No crime is too horrible for the New York Tribune, and it would not surprise us if this is really what it means.—*Dispatch.*

THE INTEREST THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—English authorities have recently estimated the capital invested by their countrymen, in spinning and weaving cotton alone, at about \$326,250,000, and that a further sum of \$150,000,000 must be added for the processes of dyeing, printing, and bleaching. The floating capital of the importers of the raw material is estimated at \$32,500,000; that of the ship-owners at \$15,000,000—making a total independent of all subsidiary trades ministering indirectly, of \$523,750,000. These are the estimates of Mr. James A. Mann, in his "Cotton Trade of Great Britain," published in London last year. The Westminster Review for April adopts these figures, and, although large, does not think there is any reason for believing them to be exaggerated.

JOHN BROWN IN BOSTON.—The Auburn N. Y. Christian Advocate has a correspondent in Boston who writes: "John Brown's memory is cherished here now, far more than it was a few months ago. Dr. Haven, now in Washington, chaplain of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, undertook to canonize him at the time of his execution, and Dr. Newhall, of the Bromfield-st. Church, in this city, was in no wise behind in his eulogiums, but the public sentiment was against them both, among the clergy and laity. Yesterday, in one of our churches in this vicinity, the pastor prayed that our Southern brethren might dream of John Brown at least twice a week, and a very conservative brother told me that he responded amen. At the time that the anti-slavery meeting in the Tremont Temple was broken up, our Boston boys interrupted Wendell Phillips by singing "Tell John Andrew Brown is dead." We are now told that the Massachusetts soldiers in Fort Monroe are heartily singing,

"May Heaven's rays look mildly down
Upon the grave of Old John Brown."

MIGHTIER THAN NUMBERS.—A Northern exchange complains that the textbooks on military science now in vogue are the works of Hardee, Gilham and Cooper. "all three at this moment traitors in arms against the Republic." These and other "traitors" of the South will teach the beggarly Hessians of Yankeeedom a great many other lessons than are to be learned from these books, before the war is ended. The South has under her banners the very flower of the old service. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we remember that the South has contributed nearly all the military genius the country has ever had. With such leaders the courageous soldiers of the South have nothing to fear from the rabble hosts and sap-headed captains of the North.

ASSASSINATION OF AN AMERICAN IN JAPAN.—A copy of a Hong Kong paper, just received in this city, has been furnished us, from which we learn that the Japanese are assassinating all the foreigners in the country that they can catch, the latest victim being Mr. Hueskin, the American Secretary of Legation and Interpreter.—The English, French and Dutch Ministers have hauled down their flags and left Jeddo for a place of safety.—*N. O. Crescent.*

SALTPETRE CAVES.—We learn from Gen. Clemens that Gov. Moore has advised him to appoint two suitable persons to examine the Saltpetre Caves of North Alabama, with a view to the establishment of a gunpowder mill near Huntsville, or at some other convenient point in this section. At Santa Cave, near Larkinsville, Jackson county, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, powder was manufactured in considerable quantity, and sold in Huntsville, many years ago. Several gentlemen, now residing in Huntsville tell us that they have sold hundreds of pounds of it. A gentleman who has recently explored a cave in Reel's Mountain Jackson county, near Coles Springs, on the railroad, says that there are still excavations, wooden troughs, etc., indicating the preparation of saltpetre there. It is said there is a saltpetre cave near the White Sulphur Springs, Morgan county, and another on Elk River, Limestone county.—Any person knowing of the existence of saltpetre deposits in a considerable quantity, anywhere in this region, will perform a patriotic duty by making it public, and should immediately communicate with Gen. Clemens in person or letter.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

Edgar Snowden, jr., editor of the Alexandria Gazette, refused to publish the proclamation of Sanford. Printers from the Abolition ranks immediately took possession of the Gazette office, and are now coolly publishing Snowden's paper.

COMPANIES REPORTED.—We understand that 193 companies of State volunteers have been tendered to the Governor, and registered in the Adjutant General's office. We doubt not 100 more will soon be ready to report.

An Oregon paper mentions that General Joseph Lane accidentally shot himself near his residence in Douglas county. The ball entered the lower part of the breast and came out of the shoulder. The wound is not considered mortal.

The Coast Defences of North Carolina.

Raleigh Register says:—A rumor having been circulated in this city on Monday to the effect that a large body of Black Republican troops had invaded this State at a point below Wilmington, Mr. Kittrell in the Convention, moved a resolution of inquiry, soliciting information from the Governor as to the truth of the report. Gov. Ellis promptly responded to the resolution in the following communication, from which we are gratified to learn that our coast is in such a state of defence as to defy the whole power of the U. S. Navy:

To the Honorable, the President
and Members of the Convention:

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the annexed resolution of your Honorable Body I have to state that the rumor referred to, is wholly without foundation in truth.

I furthermore beg leave to assure the Convention, that I am in a situation to obtain reliable intelligence from every part of the State, as soon as any one else can obtain it, and will not delay to advise them of the approach of danger.

I take this occasion to say further, that if our batteries are properly served, a fleet of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the U. S. Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any one of the Harbors of the State.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, June 10, 1861.

Fight at Philippi.

RICHMOND, June 6th, 1861.—The Cincinnati reports of the fight at Philippi are false. The correct statement is that our troops were attacked on Monday last at day-break, by about three thousand federal troops, and were thrown into confusion. [Not expecting an attack.] Our troops retreated to a hill, where they made a stand, and repulsed the enemy three times, whose loss is believed to be about seventy.

Less than one thousand Confederate troops were engaged.

The enemy had artillery manned by regulars from Carlisle barracks, Pa.

The Federal forces gave up the pursuit and retreated.

Our loss was six killed—amongst them was Capt. A. T. Richards, of the Bath Cavalry, Quartermaster Sims, formerly a clerk in the Danville Depot at Richmond, and a young man named Dangerfield, from Bath.

Philippi is a post village, the capital of Barbour County, Virginia, on Tygart's Valley River, about 210 miles Northwest of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The latest advices from Washington state that apprehensions are felt there that the Southern Troops will advance from the Point of Rocks and make Washington the next point of an attack. That another revolt in Baltimore will be encouraged and the Southern forces will advance through Maryland.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.—To make a nice jam—lay your head under a descending pile driver!

To see if a man is your friend—make love to his wife!

To get the frost out of your fingers—put them into hot water.

To keep yourself warm in bed—set it on fire!

To be ahead of time—carry your watch behind you!

To see how hard a man strikes—tell him he lies!

To keep your poor relatives from troubling you—commit suicide!

To keep from being dry—stand out in the rain!

To do away with spectacles—put your eyes out!

To have tarts for tea—let your wife see you kiss the waiting maid. A sure thing.

To see if a girl loves you—ask her like a man!

To tell if you love a girl—have some tall-headed chap to go and see her!

To see if a man is good natured—step on his corns!

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S STAFF.—The following is a correct list of Gen. Beauregard's Staff: Col. J. S. Preston, Col. John L. Manning, Col. A. G. Res, Col. W. P. Miles, Maj. D. R. Jones, Maj. Joseph Heyward. These gentlemen, we believe, are now at their posts.

Capt. Cahill reached Washington Monday, he reported that when he left Kentucky, Maj. Anderson was quite ill.

TO VOLUNTEERS.—When on the march or exposed otherwise for a long time to the sun, wear green leaves in your hat or cap, next the head. This is a safe preservation of sun stroke, the efficacy of which is vouched for by persons who have tried it.

A protracted war will give Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri certainly to the South. What will a long war do for the North?

MARRIED.

In this place on Wednesday, 12th, Mr. Marcus Jordan and Miss Mary M. Thomas, all of Greensboro.

DIED.

In this place, on 11th inst., Anna Lindsay, daughter of J. L. McRehob.

In Davidson County, N. C., with the Flux, Miss Caroline S. Myers, aged 17 years and 6 months. In August, 1859 she professed religion and joined the Methodist Protestant Church.

In Greensboro, N. C. June 4th 1861. Mrs. Martha Hall, wife of the late Richard Hall, of Iredell County aged 85.

In Greensboro, June 4th, Isaac William Cook. The deceased, on the appearance of Lincoln's Proclamation, thought at the time in delicate health, at once promptly volunteered his services in defence of the South, and joining the Guilford Grays, was stationed at Fort Macon, where he remained until he became too feeble for military duty. He returned to Greensboro, where he lingered with the typhoid fever for several days, and gently departed this life, in the full assurance of his eternal happiness. He was about 25 years of age, and was possessed of a most amiable, quiet spirit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. D. TROTTER a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Guilford County.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

BOTTLED AND MADE FROM A PURE AND UNADULTERATED WINE which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Camellia, Camellia Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-Berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots known only to the Indians of South America, and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Bookkeepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity. CHAS. WIDFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

June 30 75 William Street, N. Y. City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R.

On and after this date I shall deliver no goods from this Station, until the freight is paid.

June 6th, 1861. J. B. BALSLEY, Agent (June 5th)

RAGS! RAGS!—The Forestville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice.

W. B. REID, Sup't. June 5th, 1861.

WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE Bronchitis, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Cold, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE, GREENSBORO.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with COLE & ALBRIGHT, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed.

Mr. C. W. Wollen, or W. H. Faucett, is authorized to make settlements in my absence. J. L. COLE, Jan. 19-1861.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have earned for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C. October, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the South is entirely broken up, we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables, &c. &c. Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive prompt and prompt attention, by

JOHN F. FOARD, Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C. May 18-61

THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, so a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school; was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will please address, giving full particulars, so that I can rely upon their offer. None need apply unless he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address, G. J. BARTLEY, Burr Hill, Va.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL, with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. My mode of grinding a large amount of grain daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will secure those who patronize us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Grains will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial and we assure you shall not be disappointed. apr. 4-61. W. J. McCONNEL

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVED, Crystallized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, Embroidering Cakes, Cakes, Nuts, Fruits, &c. can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

